

CIGARETTE BILL SPONSOR WOULD CENSOR CLOTHES, TOO

WOMAN'S ATTIRE NEEDS LAWS TOO, JOHNSON STATES

Mississippi Representative Gives Committee His Views.

FAIR ONES PROTEST

Feminine Hearers Vote Disapproval of Smoking Restriction Here.

Representative Johnson, of Mississippi, author of a bill which would make it illegal for women to smoke cigarettes publicly in the District of Columbia, believes there also should be laws to regulate women's attire. This, he said, would be in the interests of "morality."

Johnson's views were brought out at a committee hearing on his anti-cigarette bill yesterday.

Representative Focht, chairman of the District Committee, announced to the ladies who were attending the hearing that they might smoke if they wished. None availed herself of the offer, however.

One Vote for It.

The women also were asked what they thought about the bill and a sea of upraised hands testified their disapproval. One woman supported Johnson. She thought there was nervousness in her family because her great grandmother smoked a pipe.

Miss Alice Robertson, of Oklahoma, woman member of Congress, sat through the hearing with a quizzical smile.

"I never saw a woman smoke in Oklahoma," said she. "But I have seen women smoking in the most charming and seductive manner in the Pan American Building. What would you do about that?"

"Miss Alice," replied Johnson, "there is no way of reforming these old cigarette fiends."

Grandma's Clay Pipe.

Johnson read many letters in support of his measure condemning feminine smoking as degrading. One initiative was signed "Old-Fashioned Mother." Reading of this caused a committee member to ask: "What about the old-fashioned grandmother who smoked a clay pipe?"

New York came in for a bit of criticism because of its wickedness. Johnson observing that the "smart set" was called that "because it was too smart to be caught in a devilment."

Representative Blanton, of Texas, declared, however, that smoking among the New York women is the result of bad habits girls learn in fashionable schools.

"I could name the schools too," he was on the witness stand, he shouted.

Entering Wedge.

Mrs. E. C. Atwood, director of the women's bureau of the Anti-Sluff Law League, said the bill was an entering wedge for the control of everybody's habits, and the forerunner of the blue Sunday.

Mrs. J. E. Cassidy, wife of an army colonel here, objected vigorously to the bill, declaring women are sick and tired of laws regulating what they can do.

"It's their bathing suits, the style of their stockings, the length of their skirts, how they do their hair, and what not," said she. "That is the spirit women resent more than anything else."

The committee will act on the bill tomorrow.

TEXT OF NOTES BETWEEN JAPAN AND AMERICA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

July 23 the following memorandum to the imperial government:

The government of the United States deeply appreciates the readiness of the imperial Japanese government to accept the invitation to attend the conference on the limitation of armaments.

The Secretary of State of the United States in the course of informal conversations with His Excellency the imperial Japanese Ambassador at Washington, has expressed the hope that the imperial government would press its inquiry as to the nature and scope of the Pacific and Far Eastern problems to be discussed at the proposed conference in view of the fact that it is desirable that the full acceptance of the invitation to the American government leave this matter open for adjustment in the precise agenda to be arrived at later.

The Secretary of State is willing to proceed with exchanges of opinion regarding the agenda prior to the meeting of the conference. He considers it inadvisable, however, at the present moment to hamper the program and in particular to delay the arrangements for the conference pending an agreement regarding this matter.

Today the Department of State has received through the American Embassy at Tokyo, the following reply:

"The Japanese government have taken note of the contents of the American memorandum of July 13 received through the American charge d'affaires, in reply to the Japanese memorandum of July 14, on the subject of a conference on the limitation of armaments to be held at Washington."

It has been brought to the knowledge of the Japanese government that the government of the United States is willing to proceed with exchanges of opinion regarding the agenda prior to the meeting of the conference and that it considers it advisable to adjust in that agenda the nature and scope of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions to be discussed at the proposed conference. The Japanese government, on that understanding, are happy to be able to inform the American government that it is their intention gladly to accept an invitation for a conference which shall embrace the discussion of the Pacific and Far Eastern questions.

TEXAS CONGRESSMAN WANTS U. S. TO IRRIGATE WASTE LAND

Representative Writes to Herald That Investment Would Be Repaid Many-fold.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

There are now in West Texas several hundred thousand acres of semi-arid land which can be made most desirable for farming purposes by means of irrigation. Most of this land can be irrigated at a reasonable cost and as a citizen of that section of the great State of Texas I am most vitally interested in the passage of such laws as will properly encourage the reclamation of these valuable lands, and feel that the Federal government by appropriation and otherwise should encourage in every possible way the people, not only in Texas but throughout the entire United States, who just now are striving so hard to reclaim such lands and to make them suitable for homes.

With an ever increasing population, the time will soon come when America will find herself hard pressed to furnish homes and farms for her citizens, and if we exercise the foresight of a far-seeing people we will make ample provision for same and conservative irrigation and reclamation of nonproductive lands.

Money spent in this manner is not wasted, but is wisely invested and will bring to the nation a many-fold reward in the way of homes for its citizens and increased production.

LUCIAN W. PARRISH.



REP. LUCIAN W. PARRISH

ATTORNEY URGES REPEAL OF TAXES ON CAPITAL STOCK

Favors 1 Per Cent Boost For Corporation Income Rates.

Repeal of the capital stock tax and substitution of a 1 per cent increase in whatever corporation income tax is decided upon was advocated before the House Ways and Means Committee today by Hugh Satterlee, of New York, an attorney, who formerly was connected with the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Satterlee declared that this would be an important step in the direction of simplification of the tax procedure and would yield just as much money with much less annoyance both to the taxpayers and to the government.

Other Witnesses.

Other witnesses before the committee included Edward A. Leroy, Jr., New York City, representing the National Foreign Trade Council; W. S. Stackhouse, Springfield, Ohio, president of the National Import and Export Association; Frank S. Bright, of Washington, a tax attorney; George F. Lawler, of Boston, representing the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, and E. F. McGrady, of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee appeared impressed with the suggestion of Mr. Satterlee in connection with the capital stock tax. Representative Tilson, of Connecticut, remarked that his observation had been that the capital stock tax had given more trouble than any other feature of the revenue law.

Residence Abroad.

Mr. Leroy, on behalf of the National Foreign Trade Council, urged the Americans resident in foreign countries be exempt from taxation on income derived in those countries.

He said the United States is now the only great commercial nation which pursues the policy of taxing its citizens who reside in other countries. He said that he believed that the total tax obtained from such persons is not more than \$1,000,000 annually. Chairman Fordney appeared hostile to the suggestion.

The remarkable volcanic region in Alaska known as the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes actually contains, not ten thousand, but millions of smoking volcanic vents, besides various other wonders, such as Falling Mountain, where falls of rock occur every few minutes.

Wanted Position For Wife and Not Man's Sized Job

Because he objected to the kind of "position" the employment bureau obtained for his wife, Ralph G. Ralley, colored, was tried in Police Court yesterday for raising a disturbance at the agency conducted by Brunson Phillips and wife at 1521 Ninth street northwest.

The trouble started, it was testified, when Ralley paid Phillips \$1 for a job for his wife. The woman was given a job, the evidence showed, but it was a man's job and consisted of hod carrying, Ralley said, and also a little coal heaving.

Ralley then demanded his money back. It was testified, and the fight ensued.

"The next thing I know," Ralley declared, "I find myself in the street with Mister en Missus Phillips hangin on my neck like a string of frankfurters."

The court took Ralley's personal bonds and advised him to stay away from the employment agency when he felt like fighting.

The wireless telephone is now used by the Stock Exchange of Amsterdam for communicating prices to points all over Holland.

The Store with a Smile

MEYER'S SHOPS

1331 F St. N. W.

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Again Today We Say

Pick Any Pair of

Tan or Black Oxford

The finest in our stock—and by the way, we include a few pairs of Tan-and-White and Back-and-White combinations.

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What Congress Did Yesterday.

SENATE.

(Proceedings of July 27.)

Met at noon and recessed at 5:15 until noon today.

Adopted resolution by Senator McCormick providing for a special committee of five Senators to investigate Haiti and San Domingo conditions, particularly with reference to American participation in government affairs.

Senator Sterling called up William Campbell anti-beer bill, which occupied attention of Senate until 2 o'clock, with Senator Brownard, of Louisiana, opponent, chief speaker.

Simmons resumed debate on Norris bill providing for the establishment of a corporation to export farm products.

Senator Nelson asked removal from calendar and re-reference to Audit and Control Committee of resolution creating special committee to investigate propaganda and lobbying.

Bills Introduced.

Burnam, New Mexico—Several amendments to Kellogg substitute farm credit bill; also sundry bills affecting lands and Indian titles in New Mexico.

Edge, New Jersey—Bill to incorporate Hudson River Pontoon Bridge Company and providing for the construction of a bridge and approach across Hudson River between Yonkers and the Jersey shore.

Walsh, Montana—A bill to authorize the leasing for mining purposes of unallotted lands on Fort Peck and Blackfoot Indian reservations in Montana.

Jones, Washington—Two amendments to the tariff bill to encourage the use of shipping.

Laid Before Senate.

Report from Judiciary Committee on bill authorizing producers of agricultural products to organize.

Message from House asking Senate concurrence in resolution providing for the payment of \$100 a month to telephone operators and \$150 to chief telephone operator at the Capitol.

JAPS ACCEPT ARMS PARLEY BID FROM U. S.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

It is "on that understanding" further, that Japan expressed its willingness to accept an invitation to the conference.

"Biggest Hill Topped."

What difficulty will arise in the agenda discussion remains to be seen. It is assumed that conversations over the agenda will not be hurried and that the formal invitations will be sent out and acceptances received before the American-Japanese conversations "regarding the agenda" commence.

Meantime, the big thing in the official mind here is that Japan has accepted. And as one official expressed it recently, "no power could bear the responsibility of blocking such a conference after it once was formally launched."

MUST STAND TRIAL FOR COURT LEAK

The District Court of Appeals yesterday definitely decided, in refusing a special appeal, that Ashton F. Embrey, former stenographic clerk to Associate Supreme Court Justice Joseph McKenna; E. Millard Mayer, a New York broker; James Harwood Graves, former Department of Justice lawyer; and Barnett E. Moses, a Washington lawyer, must stand trial in the District Supreme Court on a joint charge of conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the alleged "leak" of United States Supreme Court decisions during the spring of 1920.

Embrey, in his capacity of clerk to Justice McKenna, is alleged to have conspired to furnish his three alleged fellow conspirators with advance information pertaining to a decision in the Southern Pacific Railway case.

The communications and the published statement of the American government and the conversation between the Secretary of State and Baron Shidehara that the proposition of the American government to discuss the Pacific and Far Eastern problems is based on the question of the limitation of armaments which is the original and principal aim of the conference, and that therefore the main object of discussing these problems is to reach a common understanding in regard to general principles and policies in the Pacific and the Far East. Desiring, as they, to contribute to the establishment of an enduring peace and to the advancement of human welfare, the Japanese government earnestly hope that the proposed conference may attain the expected results, and their ideals may thereby be brought nearer to realization.

In order to insure the success of the conference, the Japanese government deem it advisable that the agenda thereof should be arranged in accordance with the main object of the discussions as above defined, and that introduction therein of problems such as are of sole concern to certain particular powers or such matters that may be regarded as accomplished facts should be scrupulously avoided.

"According to the President's announcement, China will be invited to participate in the discussion of Far Eastern questions and has indicated her willingness to accept the invitation. Other powers having interests in the Far East may also be invited to take part in that discussion. Formal invitations have not yet been issued, and the details of the arrangements are being perfected."

Prices realized on Swift & Co. sales of carcass beef in Washington for week ending Saturday, July 23, 1921, on shipments sold out ranged from 12 cents to 17 cents per pound, and averaged 15.45 cents per pound.

Another Wonderful Sale of HAYNES DEMONSTRATORS

From Our Branches at Hagerstown and Cumberland

Last week a good many people--perhaps you were one--were disappointed because all fourteen of our demonstrators went in a single day. Just to give you another chance to secure a new Haynes car at a considerably reduced price, we have called in all demonstrating cars from our branches in Hagerstown and Cumberland.

These cars--all model 47's, some four and some seven-passenger--will go on sale Thursday morning at the same savings at which our Washington demonstrators were sold. That means you save the freight and war tax, and in some cases more.

Over in Western Maryland, where these cars have been winning friends and laurels, there are some real tests of car quality. Climbing old South Mountain and Sideling Hill are tasks that make our Thirteenth Street look like a down grade. To perform under such circumstances, it goes without saying that these cars have been "broken in" just right, and kept in the pink of condition.

This is one of the times when Opportunity knocks at your door the second time--and there are only a few of these cars to offer. Better be there when we open.

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